The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

PERSEVERANCE.

BY CHRISTINE.

Not those who win, who BRAVE dash in,
And make a brilliant spurt;
Who rule the day a little way
Then sink at slightest hurt;
Who forward go with brilliant show,
And win their laurel wreath,
But sink the first when near the worst,
And die from over heat.

'Tis those who win, who SURE dash in,
With steady pace, though slow;
We see them not—almost forgot—
They make so little show.
But on and on, yet with the throng,
And brave, and silent bear,
The arrow swift, hard fate may hit—
The goal is shining fair.

And later on, the battles won,
By slow but steady one;
The plodder, who has tried to do,
And let who cared to run;
So on our way, we see each day,
The men of lasting fame,
Those who kept on, and had not won
By brilliant spurts a name.

RETROSPECT OF LIFE.

Riches chance may take or give;
Beauty lives a day, and dies;
Honour falls on [illegible]
[illegible]
Is there nothing worth our care,
Time, and chance, and death, our foes?
Lour joys so fleeting are,
Are we only tied to woes?

Let brisk virtue answer, No;
Her eternal pow'rs prevail,
When honors, riches, cease to flow,
And beauty, mirth and pleasure fail.

A Touching Story.

The following effective narrative purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of resisting a mother's love and counsel:

We [illegible] my wife's mother's face [illegible] that she said and suffered failed [illegible]. She rose to go home, and [illegible] at a distance. She spoke to [illegible] more till she resumed her own [illegible]

"It is school-time now," she said.—"Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said."

"I shan't go to school," said I.

She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly.

"Certainly you will, Alfred! I command [illegible]

"I will not!" said I; "you can't get me up stairs."

"One of the two things you must do, Alfred—either to go to school this minute, or I will lock you up in your room and keep you there until you promise implicit obedience to my wishes in the future [illegible] to do it," said I; "you can't [illegible]

[illegible] not what I said!

"Will you go, Alfred?"

"No!" I replied, but I quailed beneath her eye.

"Then follow me," said she as she grasped my arm firmly, I raised my foot—"O, my son, hear me"—I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels, as the torment of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall.—She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. "O, Heavenly Father!" she cried, "forgive him—he knows not what he does!" The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my mother was pale and almost unable to support herself, she beckoned him to come in.

"Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his room," said she, and turned off from me. It was a look of agony mingled with intensest love—it was the last unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment I would fling myself from the open window, but I felt afraid to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubbornness rose in an instant and bade me not yield yet. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on my bed and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach my door. It was my sister.

"What shall I tell mother for you?" she said.

"Nothing," I replied.

"O, Alfred, for my sake and for all our sakes, say that you are sorry. Let me tell mother you are sorry. She longs to forgive you."

I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed to pass a wretched and fearful night.

Another footstep, slower and feebler than my sister's disturbed me.

"Alfred, my son, shall I come in?" she asked.

I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother, that thrilled through me, melted the ice from my heart, and I longed to throw myself upon her neck; but I did not. My words gave the lie to my heart, when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, *but I did not.*

I was awakened from an uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly and my sister stood by my bedside.

"Get up, Alfred. Don't wait a minute. Get up and come with me. Mother is dying!"

I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up mechanically and followed my sister. On the bed, pale as marble, lay my mother. She had not undressed. She had thrown herself upon the bed to rest; and rising to go again to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne to her room.

I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her—my remorse was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she never knew it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned within my bosom—my brain was on fire. My sister threw her arms around me and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a motion of mother's hand; her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not her speech.—She looked at me and moved her lips. I could not understand her words.

"Mother! mother!" I shrieked, "say only say that you will forgive me."

She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me and lifted her thin white hands; she clasped my own within them and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form till my gentle sister removed me. The joy of youth had left me forever.

Boys and girls who spurn a mother's counsel, who are ashamed to own they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, *beware!* Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for your future years.

Mound-Builders of Tennessee—Revelations of a Lost Race.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press* of the 22d says: Dr. Joseph Jones, of our city, delivered at Masonic Hall, last night, before a large and intelligent assemblage of our citizens, a most instructive and interesting lecture upon the mound builders of Tennessee. In almost all portions of our State are found large artificial mounds, the product of a race of people very different from the savages who were familiar to the early settlers. The relics have often excited the curiosity of those who saw and examined them. During the war, when the State was in the hands of the Federal forces, the excavations made at Chattanooga, Knoxville, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, revealed a great many curious remains which were carried away to the North. Previous to the labors of Dr Jones, however, no systematical efforts had been entered into to collect and classify the antiquities and remains of the people who constructed the mounds and built the [illegible] which are so numerous [illegible] The doctor commenced [illegible] explorations, which he [illegible] with unabated ardor up to within [illegible] weeks ago. The result of his labors [illegible] the antiquarian field has been most [illegible]. He has succeeded in collecting a finer array of relics and remains than ever was [illegible] of any other extinct American race. The rostrum of the hall last night was covered with a large number of human remains, vases, [illegible] which has been exhumed from the mounds of our State. The doctor gave an account of his researches into a large mound in Giles county. Here, in the centre of the pyramid, he discovered the remains of a great chief, buried with numerous relics, and around him the skeleton of some of his subjects. Drifting into the sides of the artificial mounds, ashes, bits of pottery, and bones of both human beings and animals were found, mixed up in one incongruous conglomeration, often with beautiful specimens of vases and shell ornaments. Specimens of the burned crust of these mounds, beneath the present soil, were exhibited. Two large stone idols were shown, carved out of a dark iron-colored rock, the largest some thirteen inches in height, and the others perhaps four inches less in stature. One represented a female, and has the hair gathered up behind under a diminutive sort of waterfall, while in the longer specimen, that of a male, the hair was represented twisted into a sort of queue, not unlike the style of our forefathers in the revolutionary times. The lecturer, to please the lady hearers, gave a short description of the toilet ensemble of one of the female mound-builders. With hair gathered in a graceful knot behind, ears pierced and filled with huge rings of shell or bone, nose likewise ornamented with an enormous [illegible] weight, she must have been an enchanting creature. Two copper crosses were exhibited, together with three vases, the outsides of which were divided into three regular compartments, having three crosses and three crowns, symbolic, the doctor claimed, of the christian religion, the Trinity, and the Virgin Mary. The signs of the Catholic religion, he stated, were wonderfully prominent in a great many of the relics thus far brought to-light. On the great mound near Franklin, two hundred and thirty feet in diameter, evidently stood a gigantic temple of the sun. Religious symbols were plentiful there. Two remarkable vases were exhumed, one not unlike a child's foot, with the opening at the heel, and the other surmounted with a carved head with a helmet, having a remarkable resemblance to that of a Spanish cavalier. The speaker inferred from this that the extinct people were not unfamiliar with the haughty race whose conquest of Mexico and Peru read almost like romance of the wildest character. Here he found, too, the skeleton of a child, the face of which was covered with a curious shell, bearing occult hieroglyphics, among which could be distinguished perfect triangles. This mound was graced with the stump of a tree, which, when cut down twenty years ago, could not have been less than two centuries old. An idol, exhumed from the mouth of Lick Branch, Nashville, was also displayed, and a small effigy in white clay, with the marks of the cross upon the shoulders. The doctor everywhere found traces that the aborigines of the country may have come in contact with civilized nations long before the discovery of America by Columbus. He gave a short sketch of some of the explorations of the Scandinavians, Danes, and Icelanders, and the colonies they founded in the new world. But to these fearless navigators could not be ascribed the knowledge the mound-builders of Tennessee had of the cross and the symbols of religion. It was rather to be referred to a later period, when the early Catholic missions were founded upon the shores of the new world, some three hundred years ago.

In 1854 the Catholic sovereign of Spain was attacked with a terrible religious zeal, and he sent out one Francisco, with a large body of co-workers, to convert and evangelize the Indians. They planted themselves at St. Augustine, on the shores of Florida, and for twenty-five years the missionary was very successful. He founded a great many missions, and partly christianized a great many of the savages. Delegates were sent to the parent society of St. Augustine and to the convent of St. Helena. The Spaniards appear to have [illegible] people of their own race and those of the Indians, and to have lived with them on terms of the greatest intimacy. The mound-builders of Tennessee, the doctor thought, must certainly have belonged to the great Natchez tribe, who, coming from the South, spread themselves throughout the valley of the Mississippi and its larger branches. When in the height of their empire, they probably numbered five hundred thousand. The lecturer thought it extremely curious, the mixture of christianity and idolatry found among these people. While the great fundamental principles of the true religion were so familiar to them, they worshipped stone effigies and adored the sun, and were probably guilty of human sacrifices. The doctor exhibited a great number of implements of warfare, such as stone axes, arrow-heads, knives, spears, &c. Also culinary utensils; mortars used for grinding Indian corn and paint. The lecture was listened to throughout with the greatest interest, but time fails us for more than a passing sketch of its riches. We understand that a scientific society of the East will soon publish a book, from the pen of Dr. Jones, on the antiquities of our State, with particular reference to the mound-builders of Tennessee. We feel assured that it will prove one of the most interesting books of the kind ever published in this country.

The Bronze Doors for the National Capitol.

The new bronze doors cast at Ames' foundry, Chicopee, Massachusetts, for the east entrance (Senate wing) of the Capitol, have been placed in position, and are attracting much attention from visitors. It is a long time since these doors were ordered to be made, [illegible] the early part of President Pierce's administration that the commission was given to Crawford & Rogers for the modeling of bronze doors for the east entrance (Senate wing) of the Capitol, and for the entrance or passage-way leading from the old hall of the House of Representatives to the new. Both of these eminent artists conceived in Italy the beautiful ideas which are now practically illustrated, and the execution and finish of which will rank with any similar design in the world. Crawford, though not actually finishing his model, having died previous to the completion, yet certainly left but little for his successor (Rhinehardt) to do. Rogers having completed his model, it was forwarded to Munich, the capital of Bavaria, a city famed for its manufactures; and the doors upon the House side were the result of his fertile and artistic skill. Crawford dying, his model for a long time remained untouched, until Rhinehardt, the German sculptor, undertook its finish; and when ready was forwarded to Chicopee, Mass., to be practically developed.

The doors are of the color peculiar to fresh bronze metal, and will, of course, grow a shade darker with exposure. They are supported on either side by richly carved panels, a soffit above them, with bronze pillars supporting the former. The figures *in relievo*, upon the right door, represent war; whilst those upon the left designate peace. The battle of Bunker Hill, the first prominent contest of the Revolution, is the representation of the group upon the right upper margin, the patriot Warren, the foremost figure, in the act of falling as he receives the fatal bullet. The second and next in order is the rebuke of Lee, at Monmouth, by General Washington, finely executed and very suggestive. The third represents the lamented Alexander Hamilton leading a charge in Yorktown, Virginia, prior to the surrender of Cornwallis. Underneath this, though the design is more varied and distinct, are the figures of a settler, his wife and babe, with a cabin in the rear, and a British soldier—the latter in the attitude of striking, whilst the settler is upon the defensive, his wife, with the babe in her arms, kneeling by him.

Upon the left door the entry of Washington into Trenton, N. J., and the floral offerings of the young girls, form the upper group, and recall memories more pleasing. Below it the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States, he about to take the oath, with the other figures in the back ground, makes a fine conception of art. Washington laying the corner stone of the Capitol is the next, and it ranks with the others in finish and design. Underneath is the settler with his wife and babe, not defending them selves against the attack of foes, but with book and plough, suggestive more truly of Peace.

Above all the figures a ventilator is formed with the stars, one over each door, surrounded by oak leaves, branches, &c., with beautifully carved mouldings around all. Each door weighs 4,000 pounds, and the entire work, doors, mouldings, soffit, &c., weighs 44,000 pounds. Including the repairs to models, four years have been consumed in their casting, and two separate appropriatins have been made by Congress for their payment. These doors are a national work in every sense, and visitors comparing them with those upon the House side will discern that in the mechanical skill at least we do not suffer by the comparison with the artisans of the Old World.

Wait.

Wait a moment, young man, before you throw that money down on the bar and demand a glass of brandy and water. Ask yourself if twenty-five cents cannot be better invested in something else. Put it back in pocket, and give it to the little cripple who sells matches on the corner. Take my word for it, you will not be sorry.

Wait, madam—think twice before you decide on that hundred dollar shawl. A hundred dollars is a great deal of money; one dollar is a great deal, when people once consider the amount of good it will accomplish, in careful hands. Your husband's business is uncertain; there is a financial crisis close at hand. Who knows what that hundred dollars may be to you yet?

Wait, sir, before you buy that gaudy amethyst breast-pin you are surveying so admiringly through the jeweller's plate-glass windows. Keep your money for another piece of jewelry—a plain, gold ring made to fit a rosy finger that you wot of. A shirt neatly ironed and stockings darned like lace-work are better than gilt brooches and flaming amethysts. You can't afford to marry? Wait, and think the matter over.

Wait, mother, before you speak harshly to the little chubby rogue who has torn his apron and soiled his white Marseilles jacket. He is only a child, and "mother" is the sweetest word in all the world to him. Needle and thread and soap suds will repair all damages; but if you once teach him to shrink from his mother, and hide away his childish faults that damage cannot be repaired.

Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with family cares and housshold responsibilities as your mother did. She is doubtless [illegible] and no woman can endure that best to be slighted. Remember the nights she sat up with the little babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed on you when you had that long fit of illness! Do you think she is made of cast-iron? Wait, wait with silence and forbearance and the light will come back to her eyes, the old light of old days.

Wait, wife, before you speak so reproachfully to your husband, when he comes home late and weary and "out of sorts." He has worked for you all day long; he has wrestled, hand in hand with Care and Selfishness and Greed: and all the demons that follow in the train of money-making. Let home be another atmosphere entirely; let him feel that there is one place in the world where he can find peace and quiet, and perfect love.

Wait, bright young girls, before you arch your pretty eyes and whisper "old maid" as the quiet figure steals by, with silver in its hair and crow's feet around the eyes. It is hard enough to loose life's gladness and elasticty—it is hard enough to see youth drifting away without adding to the bitter cup one word of scorn! You do not know what she has endured; you never can know until experience teaches you; so wait before you sneer at the Old Maid.

Wait, sir, before you add a billiard-room to your house, and buy the fast horse that Black and White and all the rest of "the fellows" covet. Wait and think whether you can afford it—whether your outstanding bills are all paid and your liabilities fully met, and all the chances and changes of life provided for. Wait, and ask yourself how you would like, ten years from now, to see your fair wife struggling with poverty, your children shabby and wan-stricken; and yourself, a miserable hanger-on, round groceries and one horse gambling saloons. You think that is impossible; do you remember what Hazel said to the seer of old—"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Wait, merchant, before you tell the pale-faced youth from the country "that you can do nothing for him." You can do something for him; you can give him a word of encouragement—a word of advice. There was a time once, when you were young and poor and friendless! Have you forgotten it already?

Wait; blue-eyed lassie, wait a while before you say "yes" to the dashing young fellow who says he can't live without you. Wait, until you have ascertained "for sure and for certain," as the children say, that the cigar and the wine bottle and the card table are not to be your rivals in his heart: a little delay won't hurt him, whatever he may say—just see if it will.

And wait, my friend with the brown moustache; don't commit yourself to Laura Matilda until you are sure she will be kind to your old mother, and gentle with your little sisters, and a true loving wife to you, instead of a mere puppet who lives on the breath of fashion and excitement, and regards the sunny side of Broadway as second only to Elysium! As a general thing, people are in too great a hurry in the world; we say, wait, WAIT!

Old Mr. and Mrs. Blair, as they Ride into Washington.

A friend describes to us the appearance of old Mr. and Mrs. Blair, as they ride into Washington City. He is now seventy-eight years old, and his wife is seventy-six. They live six miles from Washington, at a country seat in Maryland, known as Silver Spring. Nearly every day they both ride into Washington on horseback; and when they do not come to Washington they ride as far in the opposite direction. Mr. Blair wears a broad-brimmed, slouched hat, and looks like the relic of a century ago. He is very thin; his legs are hardly larger than a common man's wrist; and, by the time he gets into the city his trowsers have slipped half way up to his knees. Mrs. Blair, who is a robust, stout, fine-looking old lady, wears a broad Quaker sun-bonnet, made of pasteboard slits, so that she can gather it all up together in her hand, and a white dimity short dress.

Mr. Blair always rides about a length and a half of the horse ahead of her. He rides up to the steps in front of Montgomery Blair's house, throws the rains down on the horse's neck, dismounts, and proceeds directly up the steps. The horse drops his head and stands still. Directly Mrs. Blair rides up, switches her husband's horse out of the way, gets off her horse, and follows her husband into the house.

One end of the house is occupied by Montgomery Blair, Mr. Blair's eldest son, a graduate of West Point, once a Judge in Missouri, an office holder under Buchanan, Postmaster General under Lincoln, a friendly man, a first-rate hater, and a very virulent politician and stump speaker; and the other end is occupied by Rear Admiral Lee, who married the only daughter of old Mr. Blair, and made ninety thousand dollars prize money before he stopped the rebels from running the blockade at Wilmington during the late war.

The mansion where Montgomery Blair lives, and where old Mr. and Mrs. Blair alight as they ride into Washington, is the one in which Senator Benton formerly lived. It is situated across the street in front of the White House, and nearly opposite the War Department.

Old Mr. Blair was originally engaged in banking in Kentucky. He was brought to Washington by General Jackson, between whom and himself a warm and life long friendship subsisted. The old Globe, edited by him, and published by Blair & Rives, was the organ of the Democratic party in the days of Jackson, and was a power in the land.

The Blairs and the Fremonts were strong friends until the separation which took place between them at St. Louis during the war, and which proved injurious to both parties.

Probably there is no other man living who has held so many important interviews with Presidents in the White House as Francis P. Blair, senior. It was he who looked out, at the request of Gen. Jackson, a suitable place in which to interline in one of Old Hickory's messages the memorable words, "I take the responsibility."

Old Mr. Blair is certainly a remarkable man, and has lived a remarkable career as a politician. He has been as a friend faithful, bold and powerful, and as an enemy malignant, chivalric and formidable.

REMARKABLE CASE OF PETRIFACTION.—About six years ago Mr. Amos Broughton died in Wayne county, in this State, and was buried there. After his death his widow and children moved to Buskirk's Bridge, in this county, where they now reside. A few days ago the family of the deceased resolved to bring the remains of the father from Wayne county and have them deposited in a cemetery near their present residence. In furtherance of this purpose the grave was opened and the coffin exposed, but all ordinary efforts to lift it from its position proved ineffectual. The coffin lid was therefore removed, when it was found that the body was in the most perfect state of petrifaction. It was covered with a dry mould, which, when removed, revealed a surface almost as white and pure as marble. The body showed not the least particle of decay. Every feature and lineament was perfectly preserved, and when stood upright it presented the appearance of a finely-chisled statue. When Mr. Broughton died he weighed about two hundred pounds; while the remains had increased in weight by petrifaction to eight hundred pounds. Before the body was interred at Buskirk it was seen by the family, friends, and many others there. It is the most perfect and wonderful instance of petrifaction of human remains that has ever come to our knowledge.—*Troy Press, Nov. 1.*

Cattle in Texas.

It was not publicly known, perhaps, until attention was recently called to the cattle plague, that a great number of cattle whose flesh is consumed in the Northern States come from Texas. Much of the beef used in this city is originally from that State, and reaches us by way of Chicago.

The resources in cattle of the plains of Texas are enormous. During the war the Southern Confederacy obtained its meat very largely from this region, and it was an object of the battles of Vicksburg and Point Hudson, etc., to occupy the Mississippi, so as to cut off this supply.

From fifty miles west of Houston to the Indian territory, and the country of the Comanches, the prairies are traversed by vast herds of cattle, which it would be impossible almost to enumerate. A person travelling on horseback over these plains may see moving masses of thousands of them coming to the water holes to drink, and a man on foot would be in as great danger as among a pack of wolves.

The experienced herdsman, however, mounted upon one of the little ponies of that region, goes among the largest herds with impunity, and drives them where he will; and with his lasso he can bring the strongest steer in the heard to the ground, helpless and completely under control.

These immense herds of apparently wild cattle are, nevertheless, owned and strictly accounted for. The owner may live in Houston, or in any portion of the South, or in Chicago, or New York, and may never visit his cattle from one year's end to another, and they are still as secure a property as real estate would be in the same region. Wherever his stock may be found within the borders of Texas, which is larger than the whole of New England and New York together, with a certain ineffaceable brand, he can claim it. He may send a requisition to some person in the States, saying that he desired a certain number of cattle bearing his brand sent to him, and that he will pay two dollars, or a dollar and fifty cents per head to persons bringing in his cattle from the prairies.

The Texas law in relation to properte in brands is exceedingly strict, and is enforced necessarily with great rigor—otherwise there would be no security for property. A person finding a cow of another man's brand lying dead on the prairie, dare not tak off and carry away her hide unless authorized to do so. A herdsman is generally employed to keep some little surveillance over the herd to see that they are kept together as much as [illegible] [illegible] needed for the market, and to brand the calves every year at the proper time. The cows roam the prairies, and bear calves; and the calves do the milking unmolested, until at a certain age, it is necessary for the owner to have his brand placed upon them. Then the herd is driven into a pound, winding gradually to a narrow passage, and finally to an apperture through which the calves can only pass one by one. The brander stands ready for them as they come; with a red hot iron he burns a mark indelibly into the hide. Sometimes in addition to this, he makes some peculiar slit in the ear. Occasionally in a Texas paper containing between one and two hudred advertisements of different brands, we may find notices of ear-marks, such as "hole and slit in left ear, two crops and slit in right," or "swallow fork and upper bit in left ear." The operation is no doubt painful to the poor animal at the time, but in about ten days the mark of the hot iron heals over, and there is left a clearly defined elevation of the hide, and protuberance of long hair, which is rather ornamental than otherwise, and which enables a person to recognize the brand at quite a distance. A small price is sometimes paid persons for bringing in calves belonging to certain herds, that they may be branded and set loose again upon the prairies. It is usual, for this reason, for persons to advertise their brand in the newspaper of the county where they range, and offer a certain price for bringing in their cattle or offering them for sale. Sometimes a person will buy several brands, and apply to the Legislature for permission to combine all the brands into one. This permission being granted, all the young belonging to this man's herd are stamped with this new brand until after a while, the old ones all being sent to market, nothing but the last adopted brand remains.

There are still many unclaimed cattle in the western part of the State. In Live Oak county there are probably thousands roaming wild without owners. It has happened from the war that families owning small heards on the plains have been so broken up, the male members of the family being killed, that the survivers are unable to take the proper steps to reclaim their property; and, their calves not being branded, have grown to full-sized cattle, and are running wild without brands.

The Texan cattle are driven in herds to Missouri and Illinois, and there fed, after which they are sent on to New York as stall-fed beef. The method of driving them is to place on the front two or three tame steers or mules, which the others soon learn to follow; a few herdsmen in the rear hurry on the stragglers and keep the herd compact.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A skeptical young collegian confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. Said the Quaker: "Does thee believe in France?" "Yes, for though I have not seen it, I have seen others that have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist." "Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?" "No; to be sure I won't." "Did thee ever see thy own brains?" "No." "Ever see anybody that did?" "No." "Does thee believe thee has any?"

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

☞ Thanksgiving Day appears to have been generally observed throughout the country, by divine worship, if not by a general suspension of business.

In this place, divine worship was held in the morning at 10 o'clock.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SYNOD.—The following are the delegates from the Northern Province to the General Synod, which is to meet May 24th, 1869.

Rev. Robt de Schweinitz, delegate of the Provincial Board; Revs. A. A. Reinke, L. R. Huebner, F. R. Holland, H. A. Brickenstein, E. T. Kluge, F. F. Hagen, and Bro. Francis Jordan, elected by the Provincial Synod.

The Alternates elected are, Revs. Wm. M. Rice, H. J. Titze, Wm. L. Lennert, and Bro. C. M. S. Leslie.

The Southern Province is to elect two delegates at the Synod which meets December 14th, in this place.

ORDINATIONS.—On Wednesday, November 25th, the following Brethren were ordained Presbyters, in the Church at Bethlehem, by Bishop Shultz: Rev. D. Z. Smith, (Sharon, O.), Rev. S. M. Smith, (Dover O.), Rev. Edward Rondthaler, (Brooklyn, N. Y.), Rev. F. Knauss, (Moravia, Ia.), Rev. Jos. J. Bicksecker, (West Salem, Ill.)

At the same time, Prof. E. G. Klose, of the Moravian College, was ordained a deacon of the Brethren's Church.—*Moravian.*

☞ The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem will take place on the *first Tuesday* in January, and not on the second Tuesday, as advertised last week.

☞ We notice accounts of snow and ice in the North and West. Here the weather has been cold during the past few weeks, but no snow and very little ice.

☞ Congress assembled on Monday last. Hon. I. G. LASH left here on Friday to be present at the opening of the session.

This will, no doubt, be a very important session, and we promise our readers a synopsis of all the important proceedings.

THE WHIPPING POST.—The Delaware *Republican*, says:

"This ancient institution of our State has been assailed vigorously by the press within the past month. It has been denounced in severe terms, and its abolition urged very earnestly. A few lashes well laid on exert a very reformatory or restraining influence, and for that reason our people still cling to the 'barbarous' custom."

We believe that the *Republican* is more than half right. The whipping post certainly has more terror to the evil doer, than a nominal fine *unpaid*, and a short imprisonment, with wholesome fare, at the *expense of the county!*

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Elsewhere will be found first day's proceedings of U. S. Circuit Court, in session at Richmond.—A motion was made by the counsel of Mr. Davis to quash the indictment against him.

This motion was argued two days, Thursday and Friday, by Robert Ould and Chas. O'Conor for the defendant, and R. H Dana and Gov. Wells for the United States. After hearing the argument the Chief Justice was of opinion that the indictment should be quashed, but Underwood being of contrary opinion this division of the Court was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States, that the question may be there determined. The Supreme Court will be in session this week. We incline to the belief that Mr. Davis's case will then be dismissed.

The Holidays.

We are now receiving at the Bookstore, a fine assortment of Books and Fancy Articles, suitable for Holiday presents. In making our selections, we have endeavored to combine the beautiful with the useful, and we flatter ourselves to be able to sell our goods at very reasonable prices.

We are receiving a large lot of TOY BOOKS for children, and new Books, for young ladies and gentlemen, as well as for those of maturer years.

STATIONERY at reduced prices, embracing NOTE PAPER, LETTER, CAP, MEMORANDUM and larger BLANK BOOKS.

Call and see us, and you will not regret it,

MORE LARGE HOGS.—For the encouragement of others, we give the weight of another fine lot of 7 hogs slaughtered by Messrs. Blum & Brietz, at the Salem Mill, on the 9th inst., as follows:

532, 476, 443, 583, 355, 391, 396.

We learn Mr. James Hall also butchered a hog a few days since weighing 425 lbs.

The Richmond Circuit Court gave judgment against the city for $15,000 worth of whiskey destroyed by order of the city council on the night of the evacuation in 1865. About three thousand barrels were destroyed that night, for all of which the city will have to pay.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

We confine our synopsis of proceedings to what we deem of interest to our readers.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution requesting the Public Treasurer to report to the Senate the exigencies of the Treasury which had caused him to sell bonds of the N. C. Railroad at 65 cents in the dollar when the market price was 80 cents. He moved it be allowed to pass without reference to a committee.

Motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Bill incorporating the N. C. Mutual Home Insurance company was under consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Malone introduced a bill directing the Code Commissioners to prepare a complete compilation of all the charters, acts and resolutions in relation to the public works of the State.

Mr. Estes introduced a concurrent resolution to raise a joint committee of the two houses to investigate the management of the affairs of the Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of the State of North Carolina. Laid over.

The resolution to instruct the Finance Committee to report what legislation is necessary to secure the interests of the State in public works and ensure the payment of the interest on the State bonds, introduced by Mr. Malone, was read.

Mr. Malone said the resolution explained itself. There is now due the State from railroad and other companies a large sum of accrued interest. If this and accruing interest could be paid, much less would have to be collected from the people.

The resolution passed.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

Mr. Blythe introduced a bill providing for the redemption of real estate under execution. Passed first reading, referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Respass introduced a joint resolution, relative to the examination into the condition of certain banks, and all institutions in which the State has an interest.—Laid over.

Mr. Barnes introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill for the more speedy removal of tenants who held over. Adopted.

Bill requiring Justices of the Supreme Court to issue official opinions out of term time when required to do so by the General Assembly, came up for second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Estes offered amendments to include the Bank of Cape Fear.

Amendments agreed to and resolution adopted.

A message from the Senate was received, transmitting for concurrence a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a joint special committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House to investigate charges of bribery and corruption against members of the General Assembly; and announcing that the Senate had appointed Messrs. Sweet, Robbins, and Forkner as the Senate branch of said committee.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

The resolution requiring Justices of the Supreme Court, to give opinions out of term time, when called upon to do so by the General Assembly or the Attorney General, came up as unfinished business. Question, motion to refer to Judiciary Committee.

Passed second reading.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the bill to authorize the consideration of the Atlantic and North Carolina, and North Carolina Railroads was taken up.

Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Estes the rules were suspended and Senate resolutions in relation to bribery and corruption were taken up.

A substitute for the original resolution was adopted.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President to serve during the absence of the Lieut. Governor.

Mr. Winstead was chosen.

Bill requiring Justices of the Supreme Court to give opinions out of term time when called upon to do so by the General Assembly, or Attorney General, came up for third reading.

The vote by which the amendment was adopted was reconsidered, and the bill made the special order for Thursday next.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of joint resolutions relative to the investigation of the affairs of certain Banks.

Also passage of resolution providing that a recess be taken by the General Assembly from December 21st, 1868, to January 4th, 1869.

HOUSE OFREPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Snipes moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute for Senate resolution in relation to bribery and corruption was adopted.

The substitute was rejected and the resolution passed its third reading.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 7.

BILLS ON 3D READING.

Bill incorporating the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company, together with certain amendments by the committee on Corporations, providing that the Company should deposit $20,000 with the Public Treasurer. The report and substitute; amended.

Bill passed final reading, 33 yeas, 2 nays.

Mr. Barrow offered a resolution declaring the act for the employment of convicts and the erection of a penitentiary, and that it conferred no authority or power to purchase real estate beyond the amount necessary for the site of a penitentiary, and declaring the purchase of 8,000 acres of land null and void, and directing the Public Treasurer to withhold the payment thereon, and moved a suspension of the rules to give the resolution its several readings.

Mr. Lassiter stated that at the proper time he would make some remarks explanatory of the course of the committee.—There were many of the negotiations which were not embodied in the report. What action the Senate took was a matter entirely indifferent to him.

Mr. Barrow's motion did not prevail.

Mr Blythe offered a resolution in favor of J. L. Gulick, and moved a suspension of the rules to give the bill its several readings. The motion prevailed and the resolution passed.

Resolution relative to Committee of investigation into the condition of certain banks, passed second reading.

Mr. Brogden moved a suspension of the rules to allow it to pass its third reading.

Mr. Lindsey moved to amend by substituting an additional section, specifying the late State Bank of North Carolina.—He had paid six thousand dollars in gold into this bank, and, averring that the capital of this bank had been loaned to Jeff. Davis, he wanted to know what had become of it.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution passed unanimously.

Bill prohibiting hunting on the Sabbath. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.—*Standard.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stilley, from the committee on Salaries and Fees, reported favorably on the bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to the fees of clerks, &c.

Passed second reading.

House bill No. 71 to amend the Constitution of the State. Judiciary Committee report adversely.

The bill proposes to amend Sec. 3. Art. 5 of the Constitution, so as to allow unequal taxation in certain cases.

Mr. Vest moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion to postpone indefinitely prevailed.

[The object of the bill was to kill old debts by taxation.]

THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.—The adjourned meeting of Immigration Convention assembled in Goldsboro', on Saturday last, which was very largely attended and quite a harmonious session was the result. Dr. S. S. Satchwell presided, and Messrs. Wm. Robinson, of Wayne, and Major John W. Dunham, of Wilson, acted as Secretary. Eighteen counties were represented, and it goes to prove that the people of the Old North State are determined to raise her prostrate condition and place her once more on the pinnacle of prosperity. The farmer has learned long since that colored labor cannot be relied upon, intoxicated by being raised to "equality" with the white race, they think that it is time that they should suspend labor. But they have been cutting their own throats—the planter has learned that white labor is more reliable, and furthermore, by the introduction of German and Swiss Immigrants, his lands can be worked by men of integrity.

A revolution in the farming interests of the country has long been needed, and we would be gratified to know that the Southern States generally, have taken the same steps for the importance of foreign labor that North Carolina has done. Let all the land owners but adopt this system and in a short time they will see the beneficial results accruing therefrom, both socially and pecuniarily.—*News.*

Stirring News.

The late eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, Mount Hecla, in Iceland; the terrible earthquakes in St. Thomas, etc., are perhaps only the preliminaries to grander catastrophies. They seem to have already commenced in a remote region, on a majestic scale. The latest news from Sandwich Islands gives the details of the most terrific earthquake and volcanic eruptions ever experienced there—putting into the shade the most terrible records found either in history or tradition. Even the proverbially cool philosophers are getting alarmed. Prof. Loomis, of New Haven, begins to consider the earth a very unsafe place to stay on longer, from the fact that the late volcanic manifestations have been so general, in their character, that there is no longer any doubt about the theory that all volcanoes have not a local but a general and common origin in the central liquid parts of our globe, where the most intense heat prevails. In comparison to this interior liquid mass the crust on which we live must be excessively thin. Prof. Loomis thinks it is proved now that these eruptions are caused by water getting into that central fire, where, after having been converted into steam by the heat, it exerts a most enormous pressure on the earth's crust, upheaving, shaking, bursting it open, ejecting the interior liquid mass which we call lava, etc. He thinks there is now great danger of the water in the ocean getting through the crust into that central fire, and, having been changed into steam, at any moment blow ng the whole ball to pieces. In fact, he compares our earth to a huge steam-boiler, under extra high pressure.

The fate in store for us poor mortals is, in accordance with our learned Professor, the same as that which befell the inhabitants of the planet once existing between Mars and Jupiter. This planet about fifty times larger than the earth, was from such a cause, it is thought, blown into several hundred pieces; of these ninety-seven have been discovered by astronomers; they are called asteriods.—*Min ng Journal.*

[Nevertheless, it is the general belief, that the earth will last a long time yet.]

London wants to restore the whipping post for thieves.

NEWS ITEMS.

Let it be recorded: Grant's majority in Wisconsin, is 160.

The report that Andy proposes to veto the election of Grant lacks confirmation.

The Spanish authorities will send 9,000 troops to quiet Cuba.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her suit arrived, on Saturday in Paris.

Horse oil is the latest Parisian addition to salad dressing.

In New York and Brooklyn there are 1,678 billiard rooms.

Snow is eighteen inches deep on the top of Mount Washington, N. H.

Massachusetts has one mile of railway to every six square miles of territory.

Quebec has a seminary old enough to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary.

Horatio Seymour is one of the three Fish Commissioners of the State of New York, with a salary of $333 33⅓ per year.

The English Liberals will, probably, have a majority of 100 in the New House of Commons.

Illinois gives Grant a majority of 60,000; Iowa about 53,000. The latter adopts negro suffrage by 30,000 majority.

It is estimated that one half of the twenty-five and fifty cent currency in circulation is counterfeit.

Two hundred French factory girls will sail this month from Havre for New Orleans, to work as servants.

About 50,000 persons have been added to the population of California within the past ten months.

A Michigan farmer has husked 100 bushels of corn in eight hours, and won $25 premium.

There will be four eclipses during 1869, two of the sun and two of the moon. One of the latter will be visible here Jan. 27th.

European physicians, it is said, have successfully used electricity to restore persons who have taken an overdose of laudanum or opium.

The daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney earn their living in Washington by copying reports and papers for the Secretary of the Interior.

Ticknor & Fields' new edition of Longfellow's "Hyperion" consists of two hundred and fifty copies, which sell at $25 each.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is variously estimated at from 28,000 to 40,000. The latest estimate of the Democratic majority in Georgia is 40,000.

The Republican vote of New York City displays a healthy increase. In 1856 Fremont received 17,771 votes; Lincoln, in 1860, 32,299; Lincoln, in 1864, 36,681; and Grant, 47,768 in 1868.

A clergyman says it is curious to note how many people attend a circus, "only because they want to please their children; but still more curious to observe that in many instances it takes two or three able-bodied men, with as many women, to look after one little boy or girl."

The United States furnished fifty-five per cent. of the whole amount of cotton imported into Great Britain during the first nine months of 1868.

The Canadians predict that we are to have another severe winter.

Napoleon has sent the Pope 20,000 muskets.

Jewelry of a luminous bronze is coming into vogue quite rapidly.

Chief Justice Chase has dispensed with the "iron-clad" oath in his courts.

There are over forty tobacco factories in Richmond, Va., employing nearly 2,500 persons.

The Texas papers strongly urge a division of the State. The subject will be a prominent feature of the adjourned meetings of the Constitutional Convention in December.

A Maine man has packed no less than 1,600,000 cans of green corn this year, employing over 700 hands not to mention huskers, and having 1,500 acres of sweet corn under cultivation.

A marriage took place in Thomaston, Maine, last Saturday, in which the bridegroom was eighty-five and the bride eighty.

A new kind of cotton is being raised in Mecklenburg, North Carolina. It is called "wool cotton" and is nearly the color of wool. It is said by cotton dealers to be a superior article.

Advices from Washington say that on the first day of the next session, Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will introduce a Constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage in all the States.

General Grant is forty-six years of age. He will assume the Presidency in the very prime and fullness of manhood.

The Missouri river has frozen at Omaha so that pedestrians crossed on the ice the 20th inst.

A family man in this city—very much of one we should say—has recently been favored with triplets all feminine, and he has named them Faith, Hope and Charity. It is a great thing—even though in small packages—to have the leading Christian graces under one roof.

The British navy, according to the last report, consisted of 735 steam vessels and 181 sailing vessels.

Stockton, California, has an artesian well a thousand feet deep, which discharges 360,000 gallons of hot water daily.

An Illinois shopkeeper ingeniously fixed a pistol in his money-drawer, and the first man he shot was himself.

Eighty one women have graduated from the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia.

ANOTHER PHENOMENON.—The Baltic in the neighborhood of Cronstadt, according to the journals of that port, recently presented the singular phenomenon of an extraordinary subsiding of the water. The surface commenced to fall about evening, the wind being fresh and blowing from the southwest; the sinking, notwithstanding a change of the wind to the northeast, continued until 2 o'clock of the next afternoon, when the depression reached three feet two inches. The water then began to mount rapidly, and during the night exceeded its ordinary level by a foot. Nearly all the steamers plying between Cronstadt and St Petersburg were aground, a circumstance almost unprecedented. The cause of this phenomenon cannot be ascertained, the usual explanation of the force of the wind being inadmissable.

MADISON, IND., Nov. 5.—Immediately after the collision between the mail boats *America* and *United States*, the petroleum on the *United States* was fired and in thirty seconds the *United States* was in flames from stem to stern. It is supposed eighty persons were lost including forty women. The *America* lost no passengers.

A Charleston paper says: "Some little has been done during the present year to encourage the small farming system in the State, and the success which has attended its introduction in different localities will, it is hoped, stimulate those who, from constitutional infirmity, remain its persistent opponents."

Fort Lafayette, in New York Bay, was totally destroyed by fire on last Tuesday morning, nothing but the walls and the magazine having been left. In this latter were stored thirty tons of powder, which, providentially, was not ignited. The loss to the Government will probably reach $250,000.

From Richmond—U. S. Circuit Court.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3, M.—In the United States Court, to-day, (Chief Justice Chase on the Bench,) the argument commenced on the motion to quash the indictment against Mr. Davis.

Robert Ould, counsel for Mr. Davis argued that the Fourteenth Amendment punished Mr. Davis by disfranchisement and that this punishment was chosen by the voice of the American people as a merciful substitute for the penalties of death and confiscation contained in the Constitution; that the punishment of Mr. Davis commenced upon the date of the adoption of the Fourteenth Article, and he cannot now be punished in any other way; that the latest expression of the will of the people in their Constitution is the law and repeals of all former provisions ade for those who engaged in the rebellion; that the Fourteenth Article is the latest expression intended expressly for and covering cases of all engaged in the late rebellion; and that no man can be punished twice for the same offence.

R. H. Dana, Counsel for the United States, said that Ould's proposition was in the nature of things entirely new, and was unexpected to the Government Counsel, and he expected, also, to the Court.

Chief Justice Chase said that the argument of the Counsel was not unexpected to the Court,—it having supposed, after the announcement that this motion to quash was based on the Fourteenth Article, that this line of argument would be pursued.

Time was given the Government Counsel to confer and the Court took a recess at noon.

The argument was continued several days, and we will give the result when arrived at.

Congress.

Both Houses organized on Monday last.

In SENATE, the clerk read the memorial of negroes expelled from the Georgia Legislature.

Menard, who claims to succeed Mann from Louisiana, who is palpably a man of color, is on the floor of the House, but has no credentials from the governor of Louisiana.

The Georgia Senatorial question of admission was warmly canvassed on Monday. The Republican party are divided on this question. The laws of Congress under which Georgia was to be admitted into the Union, it is said were not fully complied with, &c. The matter was postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of War to arm the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, at the respective seats of government, as many arms for Militia as the Governors may require, not exceeding two thousand rifles and two field pieces for each Congressional District. These arms must go into the hands of loyal men, but to remain the property of the United States, subject to the order of Congress.

Several financial, naturalization and suffrage bills were introduced and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, some half a dozen bills and amendments to the Constitution, for the regulation of voting and naturalization in all the States, were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Half a dozen financial bills were referred.

The committee on reconstruction is directed to examine into Georgia affairs with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Mullins introduced a bill to suppress Ku Klux by national authority and declaring members outlaws. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Tift presented a memorial of the Georgia Legislature asking the removal of political disabilities from all citizens. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Reconstruction Committee is directed to inquire into the condition of Virginia and Mississippi and report what legislation is necessary to support life, liberty and property.

On Tuesday the 8th, the proceedings were not of general interest.

In the SENATE, bills were introduced electing President and Vice-President directly by the people, removing political disabilities, abolishing the franking privileges, and to continue the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States.

Coming South.

We have information that prospecting companies are passing through Washington City almost daily, on their way South. They are represented to be generally men of ample means, and anxious to invest a part of their capital in Southern enterprises. Some wish to buy land, others to establish manufactures, and others to engage in anything that promises the most profitable results.

With our State government restored to competent hands, a brilliant future awaits North Carolina. No State offers greater inducements to industry and capital, and the shrewd settler will not overlook them.

Immigration is now the great question, whether immigrant be the German, the Swiss or the Yankee. What we want is men of muscle, of capital and of energy.—*Wil. Star.*

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., in this county, at the residence of Mrs. Lissie Conrad, by Elder Wm. Turner, SAMUEL A. KELLY, Esq., Sheriff of Davie County, to Miss MARGARETTE E. SPRINGS, of Charlotte.

OBITUARY.

Rarely does a whole community manifest a deep and marked interest in the death of an individual; and it is as seldom that the great heart of a large concourse throbs heavily at the open portals of the tomb. Nor is it often that so numerous an assembly as that which met on Sabbath day, the 29th ult., mingle tears of mutual sympathy and regret over the ashes of the departed.

Such manifestation of love and affection was, however, evidenced over the remains of the departed Mrs. MARY DENKE, (m. n. Steiner,) on that occasion. A life of unselfish devotion to the cause of moral and religious training of the one race, and of the best interests, both temporal and eternal, of the young of the other, had closed calmly and peacefully. Full of sweet hope and comfortable assurance from a life well spent in her Redeemer's service, having labored faithfully, earnestly and well for more than half a century in every good work for the spread of knowledge and of His Kingdom, she passed without a struggle into the Divine presence and the company of the good made perfect.

Over the wide expanse of the Southern States many a sympathetic tear will start on reading this announcement of her death. Many a pupil, who in the long years agone, heard the words of instruction that fell from her lips, forming the heart and training the mind, will heave a sigh that the grave has shrouded that well-known form in its gloomy recess, that the brightly beaming eye is dimmed, and the tongue that had so long and so ably taught human sciences and the plan of salvation, is mute forever.

As an evidence of the high repute in which she was held, it is enough to mention, that she was selected to accompany the daughters of a gentlemen residing in Macon, Georgia, to France, under her guidance to perfect their education, and enjoying the benefit of superior advantages to be obtained at a time honored Moravian school in the old world.

It is to be presumed that her mind was liberalized and enlarged, by contact with the thorough system of a European institution, which likewise proved of inestimable benefit on her return, by the attention she was thus enabled to bestow upon those who were fitting themselves as tutoresses in the Salem Academy. None could witness her in later years, infirm in body, but with undimmed intellect, wending her way to the School buildings, without entertaining a high respect and regard for one who had not only borne the heat and burden of the day, but at eventide was still busy in her great Master's work. She closed her earthly career peacefully at her home on the morning of the 27th of November, aged 75 years 11 months and 22 days.

Raleigh *Standard* and *Sentinel* will confer a favor by copying.

DIED,

In this place, on the 26th ult., GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of Daniel and Mary Crouse, aged 2 years and 13 days.

Stoves for Sale.

FOUR or five FRANKLIN STOVES for Sale. Enquire at this office.

N. W. N. C. R. R. C.,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3rd, 1868.

THE 3rd Instalment of ten per cent upon the subscription to the stock of the above Rail Road Company, will be due the 1st day of January, 1869.

All parties are expected to pay promptly.

By order of the President;
R. L. PATTERSON
SEC. & TREAS.

Dec. 4, 1868. td.

Stockholder's Meeting.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1869.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at the Banking House, in Salem on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1869.

W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

Dec. 5, 1868.

TO LET!

TWO year eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds. The subscriber, as financial agent of Forsyth County will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of January, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd of January and will, as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid for.

I. G. LASH,
FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.

Dec. 2nd, 1868.

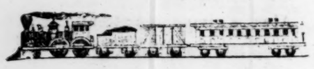
NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

:o:

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!



The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings,
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills,
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambrics, &c., &c,

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS.

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,

WINDOW GLASS.

Harrison's Superior White Lead.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we do and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
Salem, N. C.

nov. 27-7

SALE OF LAND.

On Saturday, the 12th of December next will be sold on the premises, my tract of land in Davie County, containing about 700 Acres, adjoining the lands of Green Baily and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. NICHOLSON.

Warren Plains P. O.
Warren Co., N. C.
Nov. 20, 1868. 7-2t-pd

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 20, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 00 and 75 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5¼ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unpeeled halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents, per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7. Castings, 10 per lb,
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal,
Sorghum, 50 cts,
Fine Syrup, $1 25,
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel,
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb,
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½, "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb,
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents, "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon,
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 33lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6.00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10.00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6.00 to $10.00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15.00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2.50 to $3.00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

CHRISTMAS FAIR!

On the 11th and 12th of December there will be a **FAIR OF FANCY WORK AND PLAIN SEWING**, held under the auspices of the members of the

CHURCH AID SOCIETY,

in the rooms of the Male Academy. Every variety of

Needle and Ornamental Work

will be exposed for sale; and the ladies trust that all wishing to purchase

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

will, by procuring them at this Fair, gratify their own taste, and greatly add to the amount needed for the renovation of the interior of our Church, to which purpose all the proceeds will be applied.

On both days the doors will be open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 20, 1868. 6-td

RAIL-ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Mt. Airy Rail Road meeting, on the 3rd of October, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth, and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. M. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; and O. J. Lehman, at Bethania, commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the second division of said road, (viz.: from Salem to Mt. Airy.) The books will be opened on the 1st day of December, and closed on the 1st day of January next.

J. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON.

Nov, 1868.

Dye to Live, and Live to Dye!

MRS. T. J. BONER would respectfully inform her friends, customers, and the public generally, that she is still Dyeing Gentlemens' Clothing, and Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Hats, Gloves, Nets, Ribbons, &c., &c., black, brown, maroon, magenta, solphorina, &c., at prices to suit the times. Cash or Barter.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1868. 6-tf

LAST WARNING!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE have sent out several notices, requesting our friends and customers to come and settle up, and I also have paid officers to go over the county and settle up with those who owe me, so as to put them to no expense, but so far but few have paid me. Now, my friends, I must tell you that I have been compelled to work hard to pay for the goods which we sold you, and if you will come to our Store between this and the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1869.

and pay me one-fifth, (or more if you choose,) of what you owe me, and the balance as the law directs, you will save yourselves trouble and expense. But if you do not pay as above requested, after the 1st of January I will dispose of your notes and accounts. This demand is very moderate one, therefore let us straighten up our affairs, my friends, as soon as possible.

Interest will be charged on all accounts.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beeswax and other produce will be taken.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 12, 1868. 5-tf.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS

MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and pay up their notes, accounts, &c., between this and the 1st of January, 1869, and save trouble and expense.

☞ Interest will be charged.

THERS.

Salem, Nov. 1868. 5-2t.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG BENIE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.
1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
nov13 2w Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	7th	December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	8th,	"
" Sides,	Wednesday,	9th	"
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	10th	"
" Blackburn's S. H.	Friday,	11th	"
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	12th	"
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	14th	"
" Kernelsville,	Tuesday,	15th	"
" Crim's X Roads,	Wednesday	16th	"
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	17th	"
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	18th	"
" Winston,	Saturday,	19th	"
" Butner's Hotel,	Monday, 2	o't	"

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4-tf.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of RHINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union"

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week, form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscription to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, free of expense, for $7. A complete set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $2 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Vol. XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov20-6. New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal of a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people, and the popularity it has acquired it merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Tribune's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every club of Five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchasor, $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
nov20- New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegantly Colored Fashion Plate.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the desire.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

Terms:

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, *and* Bazar, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 20, 1868. New York.

The only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

For 1869.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publishor of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

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The original double fashion plates will be continued.

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DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

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We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1869.

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order or a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED.

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ADRIFT, OR, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah*," and "*St. George and the Dragon.*" This will be *fifteen papers* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

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4 copies.....6.00
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One copy each of POST and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving*.....4.00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a copy of the *Premium Engraving*. Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra.*

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

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Have in press, to be ready in October:

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THE LAST DAYS OF

LEE and his Paladins.

FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,

Serving in Virginia;

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,

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THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. LEE, with his autograph. The illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART."—"THE FLIGHT."—"THE TRENCHES."—"THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.

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ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent carbonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guaranteed fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with a Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express, for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

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BLUM'S

Farmers' and Planters'

ALMANAC

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For Sale at the BOOK STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICE REDUCED. ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct. 1868. H. T. BLUM.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November, 1868, at John Hester's, I will sell for Cash, 1 YOKE OXEN, 1 OX CART, 2 STILLS and TUBS, 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 200 bushels of CORN, 1 HORSE, and

307 ACRES OF LAND,

being the place whereon Elijah Hester now lives, seized as the property of Jno. Hester, and Robt. H. Hester, for U. S. taxes.

JNO. CRANE, *Col.*

Oct. 16, 1868. By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

Free until January, 1869.

:o:

THE HOME JOURNAL.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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Choice, Brilliant and

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THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

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Remitting three dollars, (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL, free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

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Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

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		Reduced Rates.	*Full Rates.*
Home Journal and Harper's	Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
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THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Home Journal is one of the best weeklies published in the United States, and its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Home Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and improved in every way—indeed it is now a far better paper than ever before.—Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table.—Boston Post.

A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. One would have thought that General Morris and N. P. Willis could have produced a sufficiently fine society journal and light literature weekly, but I think you will agree with me that it has advanced considerably under its present editors.—Rev. Dr. Deems in Christian Advocate, (Richmond, Va.)

The Home Journal is *par excellence*, the organ of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that comes to nearly up to our liking. It brings its readers *home a front* with all that is elegant, refined, intellectual, elevating and social, without the usual stopping and catering to the baser sensational elements.—The Ballston, N. Y. Journal.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING

eb. 20, 1868 26-

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in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good DWELLING, BARN, STABLES, and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard &c. J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ ***Post Office Building,*** ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaleculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
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FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

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MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
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LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
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ROSADALIS
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WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

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JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

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BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
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FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

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ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
Fancy Articles,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hoo r's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 1-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE
REAPER A D MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order,

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars. Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FALL LIST
OF
SCHOOL BOOKS
AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. ☞ N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK ON PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue. David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.*
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound i5c1
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphia.

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"
FOR SALAT BLUM'S.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.) 30 "
Six times per week, per quarter, 15 "
For Tri-Weekly, " 10 "
For Semi-Weekly, " 5 "
For Weekly, "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia. Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated,

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated,

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS,

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Show's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

Music Portfolios,
For sale at BLUM'S.

THE People's Press'

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Always giving due attention to THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN.**

The PRESS will also contain choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C,

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S

Feb,